The cause of tenant Right is in the hands of Crawford

The cause of tenant Right is in the hands of Crawford and Shoe. They take the view of the Ulster men: will make the Bill that passed the Commons and was read twice in the Lords last session the groundwork of future imprevements. The Rev. Mr. Kedmond, of Arklow, and others in the South are of the same mind. There is a good deal of bitter writing between these and Messrs. Lucas, Buffy and Gray, who are for insisting upon all the previews of the League.

I am inclined to think better of both sides, than they write of one appeture. I do not think—as the advocates

I am inclined to think better of both sides, than they write of one another. I do not think—as the advocates of the moderate measure, write about the ultra Leagues—that they don't want a settlement; would rather keep up the subject for agitation as "a political capital." There was a time when they were strong; they were sure of earrying their measure then, which I am sure they could not have done without a National convulsion, and they don't like to give up now when forsakun by so many of their former Brigades, and the Bahopa, and the upper class of the clergy. Neither do I think that the others are selling the tenant farmers to the government. I think they are glad to get so much for that class; and hopeless of more.

Mer.
We have a curious contest going on in Limerick botween Ald, Wetsen, and Mr. Spaight, each claiming to be
the duly elected Mayor. It arises—as many such contests
de—first the slovenly wording of an Act of Parliament.
The Queen's Beach will have to decide. Transcorpes.

FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Prem Our Gwn Correspondent.

Paris, Thursday, Dec. 8, 1853.

Che hight as well talk about the weather as the

Eastern Question by way of news. What little is
known regarding it, is generally known: what the real will be needed to be every body as the case of it is, and what the final answer to it in history will be needed knows. But as one does talk about the weather, because everybody else talks about it—perhaps because it is so easy to talk about—so able editors and well informed correspondents write about the ors and well informed correspondents write about the Eastern Question. Take the morning and evening papers tegether, and what with telegraph dispatches, and correspondence, and correction, denial and discussion of the same, and rumers and guessee, and historical essays on the Ottoman Empire and on Russian traditional policy, and their criticisms of each other's articles, there appear daily in Pacis, on an average, not far from three yards of printed matter, touching or pretending to touch this same Eastern Question. The profixity of our elecussions on the question, "will sailprelixity of our discussions on the question, "will saitpeter explace?" or on that other question, "do norpetts him !" was laconism in comparison. Longer
or more profilese cerumons on so brief a text of events
were sever written. The diplomatic literature in the
case, though more interesting, is hardly more satisfacthat I have read on this same European diplomacy is in the Garcite of Lyons. Its besitations, its doubts, its post illusions, says the writer, often remind me of this burden of an old song :

Je fan la pula, je fais la guerre, de ne fans di guerre et puis ; de ne min june et que je fais.

Indeed the language of European diplomacy is not ranslatable into bonest English by aid of any dictiona-ry. An ultimatum is a preiminary proposition: mili-tary invasion of a foreign country is a peaceful demontary invasion of a loreign country is a peaceth schau-stration; battles and bloodshed are a ready means of preserving peace. But what better can you expect when Leuis Napoleon is a "very dear son in Christ" of our Christian church, and the Emperor Nicholas is the head of another Christian church, by title, while in fact the Mussulmans are the best Christians in Europe. The statement made in The London Times, that another head this is a niting time discountry action your again. The statement made in The London Times, that another last (this is the ultimatum diplomatic patois over again) set of propositions offered by France and England to Austria as a base for the renewal of negotiations between Russia and Turkey, has been approved by Austria, gains credence here. It is noticeable also that the Government papers here assume more and more a pacific tone; and that the telegraphic dispatch sent out to the Prefects, containing parts of the recent address of the newly appointed Fretch Minister, Baragusy d'Hilliers to the Sultan, which they have communicated to the principal newspapers, confined itself to the peace-breathing portions of the speech. On the other hand, the French Embassador has just presented to the Sultan 2.500 guns such as are used by the chas-seurs of Vincennes—eminently warlike instruments, calculated to send undebatable ultimata right through sears of Vincennes—eminently warlike instruments, taleulated to send undebatable ultimata right through a Russian General at a distance of half a mile from a fair marksman. On the peaceful hand again, the quotations of the public funds and railway stocks at the Bourse are worth remarking—where there is no serious fluctuation and the tendency is upward without regard to the Russian or other bears. In fine, to venture a general remark in the grave, knowing way of a well-informed circle, Turkey has shown more strength and pluck than was anticipated. Russia has shown and pluck than was anticipated to send undebatable ultimata right through in the same and substance of half a mile from a fair marksman. On the peaceful hand again, the quotations of the Stat lake the mountains, and the mountains, and the morthern part of the States, and the grasping spirit of all three mountains, and the morthern part of the States and the grasping spirit of all three many emersion. They have no hostile intention. They go upon invitation. They go upon invitation. They go upon invitation. They go upon invitation of the States, and the grasping spirit of the States and the grasping spirit of the States and the grasping spirit of the States and the mountains, and the mountains, and the mountains and the mountains.

The Cumarks the has been visited by frost.

Th and pluck than was anticipated. Russia has shown less; the sympathics, which amount to very little, and the interests, which amount to a great deal, of Western Europe are with the Sultan against the Czar;

pobody wants to fight-and so the likelihood of the succere of a new attempt at negotiation grows in public And so at last Louis XVIth's grand-nephew, and Phil-And so at last Louis X VIII's grand-nephew, and Paulippe Egalité, grand-son, have met. But the Duke of Semeurs and the Count of Chamberd, talking together on Nov. 17, and esting together on Nov. 19, do not make a fusion of the two hostile branches of the Bourbon family, still less a fusion of the Orleanists and Legitimists. For, to make the best of the case, suppose that the Count of Chamberd could do what his tamily are proverbially celebrated for not doing-forget the past, or learn from the past, and accept the tri-color flags and learn from the past, and accept the tricelor flags and censtitutional monarchy, and recognize Louis Philippe's reign as not an usurpation, i. e., accept revolution and sacrifice divine right, on his part; and suppose that the Duke of Nemours recognize the precedence of Chamberd's claim to the French throne and accept legitimacy, i. e., mock at the revolution of July and desile his failer's grave—on his part and in the name of his brothers—what then ! Still there is no fusion—at most it is solved as control force and they also me. brothers—what then ! Still there is no fusion—at most it is only a sort of freeze-and-thaw change from the old coldness that existed between the elder and younger branch of the family. The Count of Paris, the sole heir to the royalty of Louis Philippo-if that royalty should by strange chance ever become a heritage—accepts nothing, renounces nothing, is not represented in the late meetings at Frohsdorff and Vienne. But aupposing that he had been represented there, and that the fusion had been complete so far as the family was concerned a few politic leaders on either side might accept it: the mass of Legitimists and Orleanists would be as far apart as would be as far apart as ever; as far apart as the in-herited, personal, semi-religious sentiment of Legiti-mism is from the rational, political principle of consti-tutional monarchy. Legitimists become Napoleonists rather than Orleanists, and many of them rather than accept the Count of Paris, who on the death of the childless Count of Chambord, becomes the proper the childress Count of Chambord, becomes the proper representative of the elder, as well as of the Orleans branch of the House of Bourbon, go to Naples or Spain in search of a legitimate successor to the throne of Louis XIV. Over this inchoate fusion at Frohsdorff, such as it it, the Ministerial Patrie gets angry and vio-lently rectorical for what we should call bencombe. [there is after all a sort of buncombe in France-Louis [there is after all a sort of buncombe in France—Louis Napoleon talks a good deal for it:] the republican Siede indulges in satirical criticism on the anger and theterie of the Patrie, and asks for light on the Frohsdorff meeting from the Assemblée Nationale, for mischief; the Assemblée Nationale is an Orleanist organ for which Guizot—who is a fusionist and leans more and more backward and toward legitimacy as he grows older—plays the fusionist moniteur, and in a formal, officialish sort of paragraph announces, simply what was already universally known some days, that the meeting did take place. The Journal des Débats, world-renowed and ably edited, and above all prudeut, with Orleanistic preferences, no doubt, but the organ—if it ever get a charce to play—of Constitualism and Monarchy, rather than of a dynastic party, does not comment. Charicari charee to play—of Constitualism and Monarchy, rather than of a dynastic party, does not comment. Charicari does, funnily, of course. So does the Emperor, or is reported to do. He declared, they say, "the idea of "there being any political gravity in this union of two "eld gone-to-seed parties, to attempt the restoration of "the Bourbons and Constitutional Monarchy in France "was an absurdity"—so confident is he of his position. having "closed the era of revolution" and thrown away the key these two years gone. And here the mnemotechny of centrasts reminds me to mention that in looking through the last seven numbers of one of my newspars. I noted vesterday nine different records of archives. papers, I noted yesterday nine different records of ar-tests of persons and seizure of papers for political of-fence. One of the arrests included five individuals. The offense charged in all the cases is illegal oppositi

by conspiritey or otherwise, to the present Govern-ment. The fact is curious but not singular: I grant is

verticements, either giving an account of the success of old once, or announcing new branch lines, or preparatory to application to Parliamont for new curs. And we are likely to have safe railway traveling, as Professor Glukman of this city has invented a system of signals, by means of electricity, which will render contisions nearly impossible. Agricultural keeps proce with industrial advancement, we shall not, by and by, he sending millions to Russia for flax—importing the zeed from year to rear, and growing celly a hundretip part of what is required. Flax is beginning to be grown in the other provinces as well as Ulsier. A company for its manufacture is formed in Cork; Water ford will follow; the seed will be saved, and the manufactures and farmers will help one another.

The Poer law was hastily passed, on the famine emergency. Its machinery was coulty, the rates oppressive. There is diminution of paupers in the Poor Unions, and are reduction of officials at headquarters, and the poorboses are becoming workhouses.

Altegather the country is looking up, but we don't like to boast—forthe Chancellor of the Exchequer immediately begins to leak out for something on which to lay a fresh tax.

The cause of tepant Right is in the hands of Crawford. with the brilliant brand-newness of the present uniforms. Sometime republican and Cavaignac Archbridge Shour chanting peace to the hero's soul, new-made Marshal St. Arnaud rehearing the glories of his life, and old Cricanist Dupin renewing the defense of his decis and the protest against his condemnation, which he made so botely ferty jears ago, complimenting, in passing, his assistant counsel, legitimist Berrier, who thirteen years ago as boidly defended Louis Napoleon before more age as bondy desenced Louis responsed occurs have lenient Judyos. My sentence is a very had one, rectorically, but it is a study in a French history. It implies half a dozen revolutions and a sketch of French manners, for any one who could not read the historical inscription on the base of the meanment might fanc, that the person in bronze on top of it was a sort of tuteiary secular Saint of the famous dancing garden, the Closerie de Lilas, before whose portals he

The statue represents the "bravest of the brave" as if at the head of an advancing column. He is in mili-tury dress, pushing forward at a smart pace, as I judge by the inclination of his body forward and the elevation of his cont-tails rearward, helding a sword in his upraised arm, while his head is turned back toward the calking to whom he shouts, in a powerful voice, to fol-low him to the Luxembourg. I speak of the statue as it impressed me at first sight; it seemed to me more famy than grand—more rowdy than heroic. The fun going on in the crowd about me, and the cllows of my chance lateral companions going into my sides, may have too much mingled with and adulterated my im-The statue is by Rude. I do not know what rank he enjoys among connoisscurs: he deserves a high one for one point in this statue—I say a point, I should say a hole; in a comic head it would be a great merit—it is Ney's mouth which is opened at its widest, and so opened as to convey the effect of a roaring on ecant! with a reality I had hardly thought compassable

by a sculptor's art.

The number of cases of cholera that were known The number of cases of cholera that were known previously to last Saturday amounted to three hundred—not a great number for a population of more than a million, and for a period of three weeks. The weather this week has been damp and chilly without frest—a state of things peculiarly unfavorable when this disease is prevalent. There is as yet, however, no larm end as cause for it with the ordinarily product. alarm, and no cause for it with the ordinarily prudent. A recent imperial decree authorizes the Academy of Sciences to receive a legacy of 100,000 francs, loft to the Institute by a M. Breant in 1849. The conditions the institute by a M. Breintt in 18-39. The conditions of the legacy are, that it shall be given as a prize for the discovery of a cure for the Asiatic Cholera, or of the causes of that disease. Awaiting such discovery, the interest on the amount of the legacy is to be given yearly as a prize for the greatest advancement of scientific investigations into the causes and cure of Asiatic Cholera and other epidemic diseases. The testater recongregate that the investigations he directed to an recommends that the investigations be directed to an-alyses of the air, and to the invention or improvement of processes for observing the animalcular in that ele-nent that have hitherto escaped the eye of science, and that may in whele or part be the cause of epidemic

It is mere than a year ago that I wrote something to you of the rise and growth of pisciculture in France. I see now in the papers a Government notice that in the surseries at Huningue there are 200,000, and in those at the College of France 100,000 impregnated eggs of Rhenish salmen and Swiss trout. Prefects of Lepartments who have voted appropriations for exper-ments in pisciculture are invited to send in their or-

TWO WEEKS

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT

\$1,500,000 IN GOLD.

THINGS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIP NEWS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, Ac., &c., &c.

The steam-hip Northern Light H Churchill, commander. from San Juan del Norte, arrived on Saturday, at 12 o'clock M , with 500 passengers, and \$1,500,000 in specie on freight

from San Francisco to New-York in 22 days 18 hours, and from San Juan in 8 days.

The Northern Light, connected with the steamship Sierra Navada, Capt Baldwin, which left San Francisco on the 1st inst., at 2 o'clock, P.M., with 687 passengers, and \$1,500,000 on freight for New-Orleans and New-York, arriving at San Juan del Sur, on the morning of the 14th inst. The transit of the passengers and specie accross the transit route occupied 35 hours. Passengers all in good health, No sickness nor death on the entire route. On the 90th inst Mrs Gary gave birth to a see boy, weighing 15 pounds, which was christened John Nicaragua, by Father Gallagher, of San Francisco.

VESSELS LEVY AT SAN JUAN-H. B. M. steamer Teviot, for Aspinwall, 17th; bark Martha Clark, to sail soon for New York; Bremes brig with 200 emigrants, for Costa Rica arrived on 15th. An English brig of war was going into harbor as the Northern Light left.

The Northern Light encountered a severe gale from the north-west, from the northward of Cape Hatteras, which

The following is the specie list of the Northern Light: The following is the specie art of the Northern L Duncan, Sherman & Co. \$26,000 C. W. Thomas.

Am Excharge Bank. 200,000 C. Merguz.

Barquyne & Phune. 227,000 Order.

Adams & Co. 277,000 Sponderd, Tileaton & Co.

Drexal & Co. 1911a | 80,000 E. A. Steam

Wells Farge & Co. 200,000 E. A. Steam

Wells Farge & Co. 40,000 Francia. Gomen & Co.

Wo. Siliga at & Co. 16,000 M. Echwerria.

Rother, Reinstein & Co. 16,000 Ayuner & Co.

Leanth Fretz. 11,255

Vates, Fergason. 11,257

The following is the shipment of Treasure per steamship Sierra Nevada, Dec. 1, via Nicaragua: Sierra Nevada, Dec. 4, vin Aichragus

Fage, Ezcon & Co. 9700,000 / Naios Fergisom

Burgoyne & Co. 270,600 / Naios Fergisom

Burgoyne & Co. 250,600 / Nyekof & Co.

Deceol Saiher & Charch 100,000 D Uray

Wells, Fargo & Co. 250,00 H. J. Laner

Tallatt & Wilde 45,000 Jahbart

Buthan, Beirstein & Co. 15,000 W Seeinlart & Co.

J. Seligman & Co. 10,000 H. H. Tibbits

C. K. Garrison 43,769 J. E. Hough

41,685,118

The following persons came passengers in the Northern

The following persons came passengers in the Northern Light:

Cel Wilson, lady and servant, Mr. Duncan and lady, Rev. Father Gallegher, Mr. and Mrs. Lorring and child, E. W. Church and lady, Mrs. Hutchings Dr. D. W. Rice, Lieut. W. B. Richmond, Mrs. Daisy and two children, Capit. Bell. Mrs. Nagie and two children, Capit. Bell. Mrs. Nagie and two children, Mss. Maria Bidga, R. L. Ogden, Dr. Smith and lady, two children and three inventes. Capitalin Murry, Capitalin Richmond, Mrs. Daisy and Bidga, R. L. Ogden, Dr. Smith and lady, two children and three inventes. Capitalin H. S. Havona, Capitalin H. S. Jin, Capitalin H. S. Havona, Capitalin H. S. Jin, Capitalin H. S. Havona, Capitalin R. Kally, Capit. B. H. Medor, Capit. J. Havona, Capitalin R. Kally, Capit. B. H. Medor, Capit. J. Havona, Capitalin R. Kally, Capit. B. H. Medor, Capit. J. H. N. Carrina. Dr. H. H. Hellingt, W. Yostun, T. G. Clarkon, W. B. Bent, Geo. Jeffrins. J. G. Amea, Chapt. Yowler, Berford & Co. N. Masseaux, Atama & Co. Monseaux, Capit. Service & Co. Monseaux, Atama & Co. Monseaux, Capit. Proc. R. Berra, M. Surdan, J. Goddard, S. Jacobi, Mr. Wase, E. H. Jones, E. Berra, M. Surdan, J. Goddard, S. Jacobi, Mr. Wase, E. H. Jones, E. Berra, M. Surdan, J. Goddard, S. Jacobi, Mr. Wase, E. H. Jones, E. Berra, M. Surdan, J. Goddard, S. Jacobi, Mr. Wase, E. H. Jones, E. Berra, M. Surdan, J. Goddard, S. Jacobi, Mr. Wase, D. Golastein, H. E. Gridin, J. Enca, J. B. Humphey, E. Long, Louis Berra, Odd. M. Westla, P. Berra, Thomas Ward, J. Person, J. Morria, J. Sullivan, John Cole, E. Schweder, J. Leit, W. Chewede, J. Morria, J. Sullivan, John Cole, E. Schweder, J. Leit, W. Chewede, J. Morria, J. Sullivan, John Cole, E. Schweder, J. Leit, R. William, A. Aras heiner, J. J. Ramback, R. G. Wright, E. Leo Awood, A. H. Gilmore, A. Lewis, S. D. Lamper, M. Menser, John Encknell, R. M. Tibletta, E. Caskly, W. Donehue, W. Randillon, C. Bernheith, J. L. Allerin, A. R. William, J. A. Cettie, T. Paramework, G. W. Farnessen, H. Cheston, Mr. Housh, J. L. Shundare, M. S. Venn

We tender our thanks to R. Lord, Esq. Purser of the

Northern Light, and to the Express companies of Mesers
Adams & Co. Berford & Co., and Weils, Pargo & Co., for
the prompt delivery of our California files.

SUMMARY OF THE FORTNIGHT'S NEWS.
Frontlie San Francisco Herald, Dec 1.

The expeditions which we noticed in our last summary
as fitting out in our State, for the purpose of exploring the
auriferous regions of the Amazon, seem to have made no
progress, and the excitement has in a great measure diet
away. The "sober second thoughts" have divested the
enterprise of many of its charme, and it has been found
upon exemination to possess much less of romance than
was at first supposed.

on dismemberment. The inhabitants are reduced to such a
state of wretchedness that it is believed they would hail
with pleasure any immigration calculation. Such an immigration
their fem California it is said would be halled with satisfaction.
The Mesia in authorities are looking out with great jeal
easy for the arrival of a filibutetring expedition.

When the United States transport schooner Gen. Patterage that the United States transport schooner Gen. Patterage and the Colorado to San Diego, the greatest commotion was excited—the nutherities feeling sure that she was
the advance guard of the "Sonora Expedition." During
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SUMMARY OF THE FORTNIGHT'S NEWS.

From The San Francisco Herald, Dec 1.

THE STATE.

The expeditions which we noticed in our last summary as fitting out in our State, for the purpose of exploring the auriferous regions of the Amazon, seem to have made no progress, and the existement has in a great measure diet away. The "sober second thoughts" have divested the enterprise of many of its charms, and it has been found upon exemination to possess much less of romance than was at first supposed.

Cecasionally an article appears in one of the dally papers bearing discursively upon the subject, but there seems to be no prospective whatever of the salling of either the expedition to sid Flores in his designs upon the existing Government of Ecuador, or of the other expedition which has been invited to take peaceable possession of a portion of the Peravian territory. The movement of the expedition to Schora also semains in state que.

The United States Land Commissioners have rendered several additional decisions. The claims to the following tracts have been confirmed: "San Baenaventura." Fornance Flore, cistimant: "Corral del Conte." M. A. De is Guerra y Lelaillade, claimant; "San Miguel, Raymondo Cliva, claimant: Tomales y Bailenes. Rafael Garcia, claimant to two square leagues: "A tract deer San Gabriel." Jose Demingo, claimant; "Rincon de San Francisco County—Louisa Greer, et al., claimants; "Canada de Raymando —twenty seven square miles in San Francisco County—Louisa Greer, et al., claimants.

The Board have also rejected the following:—"San Ramon —two square leagues in Centra Costa county, the keirs of Lorenzo Pacheco claimants; "Arrow Seco—Joquin de la Torre claimant; "El Riacon." Tendoo Arrollones claimant: "Two parcels of land, each containing two hundred varma square, near Mission of San Oubriel, in Los Angeles county.—Victoria Reed claimant. As soon as the decisions rejecting some of the claims were made known, the tracts were immediately covered by squanture, engaged in taking off claims under the pre-emion

the United States.

A portion of the work upon the San Diego River has been completed, and the work snapended for the present. The object is to turn the river, with the view of making it.

The object is to turn the river, with the view of making it navigatile.

Kit Carson, at the head of a party, crossed the Calorado on the 11th November, bound to New Mexico.

Another prize fight between Allen McChoul and Richard Shaw, for \$0.000, came off in Googretown, El Dorado Co, on the 2rth November. Twenty rounds were fought, when Shaw was declared the victor.

Coal has been taken out in the visitility of Coose Bay, on the coast of Corons.

e coast of Gregon.

The Joint Committee of the Legislature appointed at the last session to overhaul the books and accounts of the Trassers and Comptroller of State, have their report, shewing in glaring colors the enormous extravagance which has existed in most of the departments of Govern-

The Golden Gate arrived on Wednesday, Nov. 16, at 4 P. M., and the Sierra Nevada and Uncle San at 1 A. M. on Thurrday the 17th, bringing an unusual large number

of passengers.

A ming accounts from all parts of the State continue favorable. The rises in the different streams, caused by the recent reins, have, however, produced a change in the fieles of specialon. In many places, dumes, dams, and machinery have been swept away, occasioning heavy losses, and passing an immediate termination to all operations in the river bear away to exastoning heavy losses, and passing an immediate termination to all operations in the river bear compelled to abundon those to califies for the winter, and seek other diggings among the guldless which have heretofers been dry and main working order. In these hitherto abundoned sections, the intract is just commencing. The numerous weter companies have during the summer pushed their works into every practicable quarter of the dry diggings, and it is presumed that they will this winter yield a rich return. In occasionate that they will this winter yield a rich return. In occasionate of the rise in the rivers, communications have been greatly facilitates with the up river lower, and there is no apprecisation on felt a searchy of provisions in the mines during the winter. The San Francisce market beying been glutted with all kinds of provisions supplies have been obtained at low prices.

The Pemecracy of California are at this time engaged in a civil war, somewhat similar in its obscater to fast waged by the same party in New York. The home of contantion is the election of Season, which one of the factions is arging on to a consummation at the approaching assistent of the Legislature, a year in advance of the regular time. This lattice opposed by the other faction on the ground that it is a violation of the party of the other faction made a long established custom, and is intended to score the election of a particular camidate without an expression bas drawn from the Democratic Central C ning accounts from all parts of the State continue fa-

The Uah Indians have been committing a series of detradations in the Southern portion of the State.

The Pacific Railread Exploring Party, under Lieut, Williamsen, left their camp on the Mohave on the shoot November, for the Gila, intending to move down the Mohave to its junction with the Colorado. In the northern part of the State a number of meetings, have been hold for the purpose of pushing on the exploration of Noble's Pass, which the Northern people believe to be the most practicable pass through the Sierra for the great railroad.

The last of the immigrants by the Southern, or Gila route, have arrived. They bring with them a large number of sheep, cows, and other stock. The Yumas were quiet add apparently friendly.

Snew has fallen in the mountains, and the northern part of the State has been visited by frost.

of Dec. inst.

capt, done Parrot, formerly of Alessacausetts, was wan-tonly stabled in the neck by an Austrian named Nicolos, near Columbia, in Tuolumno County, on the 18th of New. The interiated populace were about to administer Lynch-law to the culput, but were finally induced to sarrendar him to the legal authorities. Capt. P. subsequently died frem his wounds. THE CITY.

On Teesday morning last, two workmen angaged in cleaning bricks in the cellar of a house in Washington st. were instantaneously crushed to death by the falling in or one of the sides of a want.

one of the sides of a wault.

A number of daring burgiaries and robberies have been committed in the city within the past two weeks. Several persons have been knocked down and robbed on the high ways. The villians have generally managed to escape. A severe storm visited the city on Friday morning last. A considerable commotion was produced among the shipping in the harbor, some of which were driven from their recording, descript their anchors a considerable distance. orings, dragging their anchors a considerable distant novings, oreging their anchors a considerable distance, and coming in collision with other vessels, by which means some damage, though not a great deal, was effected. The storm was not by any means so violent as some which have visited this place. No serious injury was wrought on shore. The Chinese of San Francisco have donated \$1,000 to Capt Love's Rangers, for their services in capturing the handit Jesunia. bandit Josquin.
Sennor Don Antonio de Ahneida, who was banished

Seamor Fon Antonio de Anneira, who was camanage from Mixico by order of Santa Anna, is now assourching in this city, and has addressed to that high functionary, through the columns of The Herold, a powerful letter in condemnation of the anjust treatment by which he has been visited.

OREGON.

The immigrants who have attempted to cross the Cas-cade Mountains by the new road, have suffered severely. St. Helens is to be hereafter the terminus of the P. M.

S. S. Co.'s steamers, instead of Portland.

Wheat has been selling at from \$1.30 to \$2 per bushal.

The Salmon and Oyster trade, at the mouth of the Columbia, has grown into considerable importance.

Lumber has been recently shipped direct from Oregon

A murder was committed in the southern part of the A flatter by an Indian, but upon a demand, he was sur-rendered by the chief of the tribe in conformity with the treaty. In another place the whites and the indians have had a battle, and it is feared there will be another general

Indian war. A miner was murdered between Yreka and Humbug

A miner was murdered between Yreka and Humburgsaid to have with him \$10,000. Suspicion rests on a Spaniard named "Irish Charley.

The Cape Flattery Indians have been committing depredation in Washington Territory.

The business of Olympia is said to be very brisk.

In attempting to arrest an Indian, who had murdered a
white man near Port Townsend, a fight took place between
the settlers and the Indians, in which one of the former and
several of the latter were wounded. The culprit, after
some delay, was captured.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. Our dates are to the 5th of November. Up to that date one hundred and twelve whalers had arrived at Honolula, Lahina and Hillo. The port charges for whalers have

been reduced.

Horolulu is said to be free from small-pox, but the discess is carrying off many of the natives in the rural portions of the Islands.

tions of the Islands.

Two of the men attached to the Portsmouth sloop-of-war had a difficulty in Honolulu, which terminated in the

war had a difficulty in Honoisin, which terminated in the death of one of them.

The government safe at Kausi, containing \$2,000, was stoken on the 5th of October.

Hawaiisu Missionaries have been dispatched to the Marqueses Islands to convert the natives.

In politics a caim seems to have followed the storm, although the approaching election is beginning to excite attention. Free Trade and americal to the United States are was mly advocated by the Liberal party.

SCORDA. SONORA.

Letters have been received and published in The Her-

aid, giving glowing descriptions of the varied mineral weath of this Mexican State. wealth of this Meason State.

The silver mises are represented as being particularly rich, and have been accounts represent the mises to be even richer than those of California.

The Same of Senora is represented to be fast verying up

Thronge duty was demanded, but of course not past; and an American gentleman, invited on board by the captain, was denied permission to emissis, and did not get off until the American Consul had interpased in such a manner as to make himself distinctly universited. It is said the people of the town took aides with the Americans, and are anxious for the arrival of the long tooked for expedition from California.

Capt. La Vege, commanding a Mexican cutter, had been impriscuted at Gunymas, for telling the authorities of the place that they were a "pack of swinding acoundrels."

The Apaches had been committing the most during and extensive rotheries in the neighborhood of Gunymas, and a short time since made an attack at addingit upon the

it time since made on attack at aidnight upon the

City of Hermesido.

THE PILIBUSTERS OF THE PACIFIC.

From The Airs Californian Dec. 1.

The Sorora flibratering expedition which left this port in the Careline is now feety five days out, and it is time that we should hear from it. That vessel left this port on on the morning of the 17th of October. The distance to Gunymas is about fifteen hundred miles, and a good saider, such as the Caroline is said to be, should make the passage in fifteen days. The United States fransport Gen. Patternament and the passage in fifteen days. The United States fransport Gen. Patternament of the P in fifteen days. The United States transport Gen. Pattersen arrived at San Diego on the Uthuic, from Guaymas, and nothing had been heard of the fillusiers wich sits left. The San Diego paper does not give the date of her leaving Guaymas, but it was probable about the 5th. The expension, it will be remembered, was composed of about two hundred men. We presume that they will lead without any difficulty and take Guaymas and Hermosillo with very little trouble. After that, however, their progress will be uncertain, and will depend upon circumstances. The majority of the population would gladly see the Americans in possession, but they may distruct this company, come of whom are rough customers, and will be very apt to give serious of ease to the old fogy notions of the Senorence.

give serious offense to the old logy notions of the Senorenos.

If they should succeed in getting possession of all the
principal towns, it is to be presumed that Sanora will be
to ever independent of Mexico. All of the foreigners
will side with the invaders, and many of the natives, and
parties will go from this State to mid. It is not likely that
Maxico will send any formidable army into the field. It
is reported that Gen. Tacon is on the march with \$1,000
man, but the Maxican papers say no bing of it, and it is
very doubtful. To send troops from the Gity of Mexico
will require live months. Sanna Ania will, of course, not
leave the capital and none of his generals will be very
antions to the the Americans. Soonly the expedition
finally succeed, it might be a magnificent speculation for
the filibrateurs. though the majority of thom will not
know how to just fit by their advantages. It is said they
are to be paid for their services with the Government
land. We have before us a Sonora bond issued on the lat
of Maxical It reads thus:

Soo.

The Independence ican final has received of the manuface
find with the Republic of Sonora will send to his relationary
for the Republic of Sonora will send to his a manuface
land warrant for one squeet league of least and a least and the public density of each Expendice. Final time is a least on the public density of each Expendice of the Laurenter Regiment.

End, and the Republic of Smooth will been to him attending to had warrant for one space league of lead, in the leaded on the public forms of each republic terms during the special product. The state of the leaders of

GERMAN EXPEDITION TO SONORA.

GERMAN EXPEDITION TO SONORA.

From the Alix Galerina, Inc. 1.

We mentioned seems days since the arrival of the back Tryphonic, from Guaymas, having on board a German who was decirous of indexing Germans to emigrate to Sonora. A number of Germans in this city proposes forming a company to go thither, and we have obtained some into mation in regard to their plans.

The company will be composed only of Germans. They desire no Americans, no English, no French; none of any nation save Germans. This exchair cross is not because they have any objection to persons of other nations, but he ame they go upon invitation of Governor Gandara, who invites none but Germans. The Spanish Americans are particularly partial to the Germans. The latter learn the Spanish resoily, and are sociable and intelligent.

the Spanish reasonly, and are sociable and intelligent.

Perhaps the principal reason that the Germans are acceptable to the Spanish is, that Germany has no theat, and no hope of obtaining a factbold in America, and the individual Germans have shown no fillustering disposition. They have not been sufficiently numerous to obtain any strong political influence, and, therefore, have not made enemies of any class. They are likewise not so unpopular with the clorgy, on account of their religious views, as the English and Americans, who are looked upon as dangerous herefore. The remembrance of the former prosperous union of Germany and Spain under the great curpire of Charles V, may have some slight influence in maintaining the good will now existing whereas Spain and Spanish America have had repeated difficulties with England, France and the United States, and the grasping spirit of all three has made many exemise for them.

in developing the mineral and agricultural resources, and they hope to attain wealth thereby.

The natives are ready to receive them kindly. There is no express promise, but it is believed that the Government or the citizens will give them all the land and horses that they can use. A colony of Garmans will be no slight acquisition to Sonera. The natives have suffered almost incalculably from the attacks of the Indians, and particularly of late. The only aid in which they have any confidence is that of foreigners, and all foreigners, save the Gormans, are considered nearly as dangerous as the Indians. The foreigners now in the country are very few. There may be one hundred now in the whole State. The greater proportion of them are in the Cities of Guaymas, Ures and Hermesillo: and most of them would leave very soon if they did not hope for speedy annexation.

Of the success of the expedition it is very difficult to judge, but it is acareely possible for them to fail. They will be certain to find a warm welcome, and to be well treated by the natives, and their mental superiority will recure them the possession of all the learning to be found in the country. They will find there a social and easy manner of life which is not to be found in California, and which is dear to Germans.

They will not find the busy life, the enterprise, the great

dear to Germans. They will not find the busy life, the enterprise, the great They will not and the busy his, the enterprise, the great trade and the developed places of California; but these will be nearly if not quite counterbalanced by the differ-ent mode of life, the different position in which they will stand toward the great body of the people, the case of ac-quiring land, and the hope and reasonable expectation that that land will soon become as valuable as the land of California. Besides, there is the prospect of obtaining possession of the silver and gold mines. Both are known possession of the silver and gold mises. Both are known to exist, and nothing is wanted to make their working profitable except foreign enterprise and capital. In regard to the condition of the gold placers of Sonora little is known. We have seen a letter from a German who was two years and a half in the California mines, and he anys there are placers within a few miles of Hermosillo which he believes to be rich, but they cannot be worked now on account of the Indians.

There are many Germans in California who have not been for made enough to make money here, and who are

been for unate enough to make anotes here, and who are unable to adapt themselves to the fast and rough life which must be adopted for success in our State. To these the opportunity is an excellent one.

The expectation is one which Americans should look upon with a favorable eye. There is no danger that the Germans will be able or desirous of forming an independent State neither will they often any subject or position.

cert State, neither will they offer any attablorm opposition to the spread of American principles or institutions. At the same time by making farms and opening the placers, they will make Sonora prosperous, and thus conduce to the presperity of California, to which all the North Pacific

the prescriby of California, to which all the North Pacific is now rendered tribatary.

The company will be composed of one hundred persons, if so many can be induced to join them. They will go provided with arms and tools for mining, and will obtain passports from the Mexican Consul. They will start in about three weeks and proceed to Gnaymas by water, and thence to Hermosillo, and at that point determine apon the course for the future. If information of the success of the filibusters should arrive before they start, they will probably not go, as in that case they might be fooked apon with suspicion. They will form a joint stock company, and remain together until they feel secure from the attacks of the Indians.

FROM THE MINES.

RIVER MINICO NEWS.—By a gentleman just down from the Merced, The Stockton Journal learns that the bars on that stream are paying but poorly on an average. Some have done well, while others have almost entirely failed. At present the waters are rising, and many who had paying claims are likely to lose by the inundation. On the Tuolumne, at Don Pedro's Bar, one company was doing exceedingly well. With ten eradles to work, they had taken out in one day one hundred ounces, and the dirt still promised an equal yield. It is to be feared, however, that the present rains have raised the water is that stream, in which even the companies on the Tuolumne will have to suspend operations. Those who are thus formed to gave the river will find amployment in the placers, where to suspend operations. Those who are thus forced to leave the ever will find employment in the planers, where the raits will start the small streams of the mountains.

beaufiful gold. This claim has steadily yielded good wages the entire annuer. A miner took out a lump, on the creek above Morrowville, that weighed twenty two onness. Pow diggings in Northern California have sent so many men home with "pilee" as this same French

Elvens -There must have been very heavy rains in the RIVERS —There must have been very nearly same in the mountains, as the Sacramente River has risen three feet and the American eighteen inches, in the twenty four hours before yesterday. This, says Fhe State Journal, is unusual at the commencement of the rainy season, consid-ering the ground has been so parched. We learn from a friend, just down from the interior, that the waters on the Forks of the American have risen from four to six feet this

week.

Miniso Organizione in Navada.— The Young America says that the Memphia Race is proceeding expeditionally toward its completion. The ditch, when completed, will make that whole region through which it runs, one of the most desirable in the State for mining. Some sixty or seventy hands have been emphysed on this work, and the empany are now building a row mill in order to furnish themselves with lumber for fluoring, &c. River mining has been suspended at Lander's Bar, the rise in the Yaba having washed sway the dam and cassed the miners to look out for other quarters. New diggons have lately been discovered near New Orleans Flat, paying as high as \$14 to the pan in some instances, so we are informed. Hill diggings have also been discovered at Rough and Ready, which are said to yield well. Our friend, Judge Roberts, is reported to have a claim which gives prolific evidence of a fruitful harvest. A ten and a haif pounds specimen does very well for a first prospect.

HILL Mistra,—The miners in the vicinity of Foster's Bar, are preparing with great vigor to work the dirt in hells, which prospects well. In a place called Campton-ville, there are over one thousand persons, though six morths since there was only a store and a blacksmith's shop.

Nevertee: The El Dorado correspondent of The MINING OPERATIONS IN NEVADA. - The Young America

Swindling.-The El Dorado correspondent of The

State Journal says:
"I understand some person or persons have been chesting some Chinamen not far from this place by pulming the merves off as collectors of foreign minors tax. This is radically wrong and should be looked into by the authorities; and when such facts are satisfactority proven. therities; and when such facts are 44 status corry proven, the perpetrators should be severely punished. On the opsice size of the river to our place two Chinamen were robbed on Monday last by others of their countrymenous of about \$500 and the other about \$500. This was done in open daylight, and created some considerable excit ment among the Celestials for a short time. The perpetrators fied toward Secramento, and were pursued by the leaves with the evidence in the case, with the design of punishing them wherever caught.

A correspondent of The Mar swelle He sid writing from Exercise Bay Yolks River, says:

punishing them wherever cought.

A correspondent of The Mar weille He ald writing from Foster's Bar, Yuka River, says:

At Galena Hill, Young's Gold Hill, Bullroad Hill and namerous other places in these Hills, the miners have obtained good prespects; and whenever they can obtain water, are taking out a great deal of gold. One fact in connection with these hill diggings, will satisfy any person of their richness, and that is, that not a single claim that has been opened so far, has proved a failure. It only needs mater to work them and they will be found to be the richest portion of the Stato.

The small ditches that have been already constructed, will furnish about one hundred shuice heads of water, during the winter season, but this will only supply a small portion of the miners.

portion of the miners.

A company has been organized and the survey commenced, for bringing is a perison of the North Yuba River, from Goodycar's Bar, or above that point. The work will be commenced immediately, and be completed about the first of Jone next. This work when finished, will afford a permatent supply of water during the whole year.

Steam First.—The Editor of The Grass Volley Telegreph has seen remeaugar pine in this State. It is white and of a pleasant flavor.

Bars and Snow.—It has rained heavily in the vicinity of Flewnie ville, and the flames and dams in the river have

of Dewajeville, and the flames and dams in the river have been carried away. There is considerable snow upon the mountains.

The Rouserts.—This talented troupe are engaged to perform at the theater in Stockton on Wednesday evening

perform at the theater in Stocaton on Wednesday evaluages.

RIVER MINING.—The miners, in the river bed on the North and Middle Forks of the American have generally been very ansuccessful the past season. Arrangements are being made, however, to turn the river next season.

Onsangerat.—The Contract Council of Sacramento have authorized the Mayor of that place to plant willow trees upon the levee for the distance of built a mile.

History of Sacramento.—Dr. J. F. Mores and Samplete history of Sacramento City and Valley. Such a work will be of great value to the clizens of that vicinity, and these gentlement are well qualified for the task they

work win be of great value to the criticals of that vicinity, and these gentlemen are well qualified for the task they have undertaken.

Lurrovements — The cost of the improvements on J. st., from Twelffa to Thirty first st., Sacramento, and the construction of the bridge across the slough, near Satter's Fort, has been \$50, his 72.

Riskas Acais.—The Yuba River at Marysville, which

had risen and fell again, has again commenced rising; a is now two feet higher than on Sunday last.

FROM THE SOUTH. FROM THE SOUTH.

We have news from Los Angeles to the 19th of Nov. The officers of the expedition have broken up the depot camp on the Mohave, and Lieut Williamson, with a portion of the party, left there on the morning of the 8th, for the Gils River, intending to follow down the Hohave to its junction with the Colorado. They will thus pass through the "Mohave Villages," and have an opportunity to gain interesting information concerning that warlike tribe of Indians. They are escorted by the dragoons under, Lieut Storeman.

ient. Storeman. The wagens of the expedition, with the remainder of the party as e in San Bernardino, on their way southward, and are to follow down the mountains to the vicinity of Warner's, and there to await the return of Lieut. Williamson. Lieut. J. Parke is in charge of this expedition, and will examine the parses below here.

[L. A. Star,
There are 518 children, between 5 and 18 years of age, in the City of Los Angeles. Of these children 60 are

Americans.

The valuation of Los Angeles County last year was \$285.514; San Bernsrdine, 257,256. The apportionment of the debt is soon to be made. The share of San Ber-

or the debt is soon to be made.

The Row is Los Asortes.—The City Marshal was bound over, by Jugitee Dimmirk, in the sum of \$500, to appear at the Court of Sessions to answer to the charge of "assault with intent to kill" There was a row somewhere on Friday night week, and the Marshal, in the exercise of on Friday night week, and the Marshal, in the exercise of his discretion and the duties of his office, ordered a man to be shot, and he was promptly obeyed. A man was killed. It is but justice to say, the Marshal would have shot the man himself, only his pistol hung free.

There was a row in Pete's billard saleon, in which the barheeper was shot by Jack Bryant, who has been bound over for trial in \$500.

over for trial in \$500. [Star.

LETTER FROM LOS ANGELES.

Correspendence of the Alia California.

Los ANGELES, Nov. 18th, 1853.

On Sanday, 30th October, we took our departure with the Nevada Indians from Sublette & Thompson's ranch, eight miles west of Los Angeles, for Talare Valley, by way of the Tejon Pass. The only incident worthy of notice was that in crossing one of the meantains on the San Fernando Pass, about eight miles from the Mission of that name, one of our mules slipped and fell about 300 feet. Both sails and cargo were entirely lost. Water and game were rather scarce, and the Tejon Pass was one of the hardest reads ever traveled by man or beast. Our party was composed of twenty men beside the Indians, and 33 riding and packed animals.

San Fernando Pass is 45 miles north of Los Angeles; thence Tejon pass is 35 miles in a westward direction, and thence it is 10 miles eastwardly to the Adobe House in the valley, which is to be the reserved house of the real.

thence Tejon pass is 35 miles in a westward direction, and thence it is 10 miles eastwardly to the Adobe House in the valley, which is to be the reserved home of the red men. The Adobe House, as it is known to all who have passed along the road from Los Angeles to the Taisare Valley, is now the headquarters of Lieut, Beale. We arrived on the 6th of November at the Adobe House with our packed train. Lieut, Feale had preceded us a day and a haif with a light wagon. The ten loaded wagons of his train followed him, and, by leaving a portion of their load, arrived on the 7th. They were to return for the residue. At the Adobe House we met Col. Hays and Mr. Nugent, who locked as roughly as mountainers, and Mr. Nugent, who locked as roughly as mountainers, and who had accompanied Lieut, Beale to the valley.

The valley is a beautiful one, and I suppose, from what I saw, that it is about forty miles long by twaive miles wide. In the northern part is a beautiful lake, and the whole valley is finely watered by aprings and streams from the mountains. It would sustain a population of 50,000 Indians. The Superintendent is already proparing winter quarters for the Indians, and it is intended to set them at work to build a larger adobe house for their residence, to be larger than the Mission Building at Sin Furnando. Messes. Sublette & Thompsyn delivered at the Adobe House on the 7th, 6,000 pounds of wheat and barley, which was a portion of a supply of grain contracted for. The remainder is to be delivered promptly. It is the intention of Lieut. Beale to put 4,500 acres in wheat and barley, and in less than twelve months a portion of the valley will blessom like the rose.

On the 7th we started to return to Los Angeles, leaving

fill blessom like the rose.
On the 7th we started to return to Los Angeles, leaving to Indians, who appeared quite pleased with the appearance of the valley. We returned through the newly discovered are of which you have siready heard. This Pass called the Cajon Avas (box of grapes) Pass, is about eight miles north-ward from the Adobe House, and offers an excellent road from the Great Basin to Tulaare Valley, far superior to the Tejon Pass. The ascent is very gradual, and it may be passed by loaded wagons, but with an outlay of \$300 it would be excellent. We were so much pleased with it that, when after leaving it, we mot a train of immigrant wagons from the plains, we advised them to take it in preference to the the plains, we advised them to take it in proference to the Tejon Pass. The ascent on each side is often searcely perceptible to the eye; and there is plenty of wood, water, grass and game. As a specimen of the latter, our varyaeror in-sood and hilled two grizzly bears, with wonderful darterity and fearlessness. With a little blasting in Turnous Pass and the new Pass in the mountains, where we lost our mule, the road from Los Angeles would be passable for wagons at all seasons of the year.

The Cajon Avon Pass is an important discovery. It is about seventy five miles southward from Walker's Pass, and is far superior. Some of the Los Angeles people, desirous that the great National Railroad ghould pass through or stop within after an excellent passage direct from the Tulers to the Great Basis.

LETTER FROM SONORA.

The San Diego for ild contains a letter from a corres-cadent writing from Flan, in the Maxican State of Sono, a, ander date of Sept. 24. The writer says: "I spent the night after I left camp, with the Yamas and

heir allies, and listened to a seven hours' speech from their celebrated Chief, which I took down in 'short hand' for Gen. Tomas to transiste. This Chief, Cabelleo Palo, is the controlling spirit among these Indians, and will yet cause much trouble. They cannot muster over two hundred and fifty warrfors. There will probably be more trouble here as soon as their crops are off. Our party crossed the river on September 18th, and commenced our musch to ward this region. After traveling twenty two leagues, we came to a very curious watering place, called Icanja Alta. The highest is some hundred feet above the base of the hills the lowest is at its base, and is about fifty feet in dismoter, and four feet deep, forming the linest sort of a bething place, and affording excelent facilities for watering animals. There is a most singular plain near here, where you may travel for miles over gravel without meeting with a spear of grass or other sign of vegetation. The only living thing in this desert place are rathernales, lizards, and travatation, and travatation in the case of this case of the same of ladinase on the edge of this desert, who arbeits on hirzards and roots—the roots are of such strength as to entirely destroy their teath. After traveling about one hundred and fifty miles for the edge of the sesser, who arbeits on hirzards and roots—the roots are of such strength as to entirely destroy their teath. After traveling about one hundred and fifty miles further en, we came to a most singular grove of what he Spaniards call Saysary. I had never heard of it before either in books or from travelers. One of our party, a native of Guayanas, and a graduate of Elinburgh College, teld me that he had never seen any mention of it in his betanical studies, but is of opinion that it belongs to the centus family. The plant grows to the hight of sixty feet, and from one to four feet in diameter in the middle, and team one to four feet in diameter in the middle, and team one to four feet in diameter in the middle, and teaming at the base and top. I believe they obtain that abeliances from the atmosphere, as I am were that "Coaminstray Beans" could not be raised on the soil in which they grew, with two showers of water and one of graduo, per diem.

"Two bundred miles further on we arrived at Sanories."

diem. Two hundred miles further on we arrived at Sonories, "Two hundred miles further on we arrived at Sonoriz, ence a mining place of importance, but since the discovery of gold in Collibraia it has been entirely abandoned. Far miles from this place is probably the reheave copper miles in the world. I saw three cargoes of the ore at Sonoria, every pound of which yielded one dellar in gold, and from 20 to 30 per cent. of pure copper. The people here dars not go out to work the mines, as the Ago, has murber them and steal their stock. They killed six oct of seven who was out for ore last spring. We found a poor white family living on the banks of a beautiful little stream at this place. They supported themselves entirely by a little gardan and compatch. We spent a day with them to recruit our horse and enjoy lines bathing. Our next stopping place was a Cquito Bace, where there are rich places digitings. Three handred men worked these mines protitably before diseasery of gold in your State. The place is now almost outrally descried. It is a pretty place, with fine large stone and adulte hourses, and hold springs of water for washing gold and farigating gardens. These mines yieled when worked from \$3 to \$16 to the man per day, and the cost of living was somer trifle. After seven days and alights of the most disagreeable traveling I over witnessed, we arrived at must disagreeable traveling I over witnessed, we arrived at an attenuation to the results of the most disagreeable traveling I over witnessed, we arrived was somere tride. After seven days and the cost of livin was asmere tride. After seven days and alghts of the most disagreeable traveling I over winessed, we arrive at After at 8 of cole P. M. Sept. 23, having masse the law six miles in a trememous thunder storm, which deached us to the skin."

OREGON. "

We have advices from Oregon by this arrival to Nov. 19. SUFFERINGS OF THE IN MIGRANTS ON THE NEW ROUTE.

About 1,500 immigrants, with 100 wagons and a large number of hoose cattle, took that new reads ever the Carcade Mountains into the head of Whitmento Valley. Tany were expected to arrive at the end of September, but and arriving, a party of citizens of Lane County started to look for them. They descovered that use hamilgrants had any taken the direction, none too far to the south and suffered severely. We cip the following from The Statemans.

When found they were suffering of hanges, histogranthe beef of their poor cattle, as they had been out of bread for severely. We cip the following from The Statemans.

When found they were suffering of hanges, histogranthe beef of their poor cattle, as they had been out of bread for several weeks. They had been all 1st on the plains having traveled south of the reatte in the deserts toward the Klamah Lake, and searly perished for water, they crossed one desert 75 miles in extent, on which journey many cattle gave out and families sufficed exceedingly for water. It will pass to the credit of this county that they ware rearly all informed of their situation by daylight on Monday merning, and had supplies on the way to meet them, and in 24 hours more than 2,000 punds of hony was on its way up the middle fork of the Willamstie, and all a free gift for the destinate; and yet provisions of all kinds are still passing up.

They passed one man after leaving the wagons who had leid down to die for want of something to eat; but it is hoped that he get rule from those who are going out.

Rany companies of men, from four to tea, had left the wagons four and six weeks ago to make their way into the valley, some of them on foot and without provisions, none of whom have since been head from.

They left three of their company seven days beek in the monaisine, who had laid down protesting that they could ecroe as further, and must die. They had subsisted on here flexing the course of t

take any game.

One man, who wandered away from the trains, perished

One man, who wandered away from the trains, perioded from hunger and want in the deserts.

A Mrs. Petry, grossing the river in a wagon, which upset, was drowned.

The relief sent out by the citizens of Lane and Liou Counties was prompt and liberal. Between the 16th and 24th October there passed into the Canyon, in lon with "relief." 34 packed animals, 23 wagons, and 290 head of work and beef cattle. work and beef cattle.

work and beef cattle.

It is believed that all the emigrants are now in a situation where there need be no loss of life or suffering in reaching the valley.

The road to the summit of the mountain is described as being excellent. On the western slope and along the river the road has been not more than half opened, being filled with falling timbers and not cut of sufficient width. The road crosses the Williamette about twenty times: these frequent crossings are very unpleasant and fatiguing. Nearly all can be avoided by a little labor.

The fact is sufficiently clear that there is on this route, the best ground for the best road over the Cascade range at present known.

FROM SOUTHERN OREGON.
We learn from our Jacksonville correspondent that Selers was retaken in that vicinity, but set at liberty again.

Her stole a horse on his way.

The Indians in Illinois Valley, near Althouse, had been troublesome, but a detachment of United States troops quieted them by firing on them and killing eight in number. Two of the troops were killed.

A man was murdered on the road between Yreka and Immbag—said to have had \$10,000. Snapicion rests on Irish Charley and a Spaniard.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

We have dates from Washington Territory to Nov. 5. The steamer Fanny, intended for the navigation of Puget Sound, arrived at Olympia on the lat Nov. Her arrival was greeted with discharges of cannon.

An immigrant train, the first via the new route, consisting of 34 wagons, reached Paget Sound on the 10th Oct. It numbered 150 persons, who had in their possession some more than two head of cattle, which generally looked weil. The immigrants report but little stekness on the road, and are apparently in sice spirits. Several families have "packed" in, and there are others behind coming in the same way, or with wagons.

The new territorial officers have old arrived, except Gov. Stevens and Judge Hoagland. They are all young men, and the people of Washington Territory have occasion to rejoice that as old fogies have been taken upon the White river within the last month, and in less than one year there will be a large settlement there. It is the best place I know of in Washington territory for stock raising.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE WHITES AND INDIANS ON PUGET SOUND.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE WHITES AND INDIANS ON PUGET SOUND.

U. S. SURVEYING STEAMER ACTIVE, SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. 12, 1851.

Editor of The Heroids: I noticed in your paper of this morning an article beaded "Later from Washington Ferritory—Fight between the Indians and Whites." A fall statement of the facts attending the affray referred to in that article appeared, about ten days after the occurrence, in the paper published at Ofympia. But as almost every ressel from that quarter brings a new version of washingto be called an old affair, and as the last is very incorrect on many important points. I have thought it my day, under the circumstances, and for the information of those who have friends in that region, to give you are existed from my report to the Government touching that subject, which, if you think it of sufficient interest, you are at liberty to publish. The news of the disturbance reached me at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, on the 30th September, where we had gone for supplies:

Thinking that no time should be loat, I proceeded the same night series the Straits, and anchored in a few hours at New Dungeness. Soon after, upo of the settlers camp an board and gave me the following, information in relation to the disturbance: He said that some thirty or forty of the natives had encamped on the sand spit opposite the settlement, when they were informed that there was an Indian among them who had murdered a white man near Port Townerd some time during the month of March last. The whites thereupon assembled to the number of five or six, and proceeded to arrest him; a fight ensued, which resulted in their boing repuised, with one of their number being wounded in the neck. The Indiana, it is said, had several wounded and two or three killed. They left the same night, and quiet was restored. The whites were still very much exasterated, and expressed a determination not give the matter up till the marderee was secured.

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To prevent any further outbreak or disturbance among them, I thought it my duty to secure him myself, if possible, and having entired three or four of the principal chiefs on board, we started on the chase.

ble, and having enticed three or oal of the phase-section on board, we started on the chase.

On arriving at Port Gamble we were informed that the fugitive was somewhere up Hood's Canal. I thereupon disjutched two of the chiefs (who were now as auxious to eatch him as any one) in a large canoe, well manned, with directions to less no time, but bring him they must, dead or alive. The fellowing night they returned, having his tied bends and fort. He was fully recognized by the Sherist of the county as being a desperate fellow, and as the manderer by another individual, to whom he had some time since acknowledged the fact, and detailed all the secured the right one, I proceeded at once to the fort of sculpacoun and delivered my prisoner over to the commanding officer, Major Larned, who will hold him subject to a requisition, I would state that we left the Straits of